

CHAPTER-II

Historical Background of Jammu and Kashmir

The state of J&K comprises the territories of Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh and Gilgit. The state of J&K consists of many low lying valleys like, Tawi valley, Chenab valley, Poonch valley, Sind valley and Lidder valley but the main valley is the valley of Kashmir.¹ It is believed that Kashmir valley was once a lake namely Satisar, the lake of goddess *Sati*. Kashmir valley was originally known as Kashyapmar or the abode of Kashyap Reshi who on his pilgrimage to Kashmir killed by Bahudev, the Gaint of Satisar on the request of people and let the water flow out near Baramulla (ancient Varahmulla). In the opinion of some historians, when people of Kash caste settled here permanently, the valley came to be known as Kashmir. Kashmir is called Kashpeiria by Greeks; Shie-in by Chinese, Kanpal by Tibetans, Kashat by Dards² and the people of Kashmir have shortened it into *Kasheer* in their mother tongue.

The valley of Kashmir is famous for its beauty and has been rightly described as *“Heaven on the earth”* this is the name given to Kashmir, by emperor Jahangeer who among all the entire Mughal kings was immensely impressed by charming vale.³ Kashmir is the *“Jewel of Asia”* this is the name given to Kashmir by French traveller Bernier.

In the language of the chronicles, *“the valley is an emerald set in pearls, a land of lakes, clear streams, green turf, magnificent trees and mighty mountains where the cool and the water sweet, where men are strong and the women vie with the soil in fruitfulness”*⁴

1. Bhat Hilal Ahmad and Gandhi Dr. Sanjoo (January 2016), *“J&K: An Open Tragic Story of Sufferings due to Political and Armed Conflict”*, Vol-4, ISSN-2360-784X, pp. 26-30

2. Dr. Raina A.N (First edition August 2002), *“Geography of Jammu and Kashmir”*, Radha Krishna Anand and Co, Pacca Danga, Jammu, p. 2

3. Dr. Anisa Manzoor (2013), *“Kashmir the Dream Land”*, Distributer and Publisher, Shiekh Mohammad Usman and Sons, Residency Road Srinagar-190001, Kashmir, p.21

4. Dr. Malik M. Amin (2010), *“The role of National Conference in politics of Jammu and Kashmir”*, Published by: Tahzeeb Publishers and

“Allah has blessed the Vale of Kashmir with grace and grandeur. It is a land of lush green meadows, crystal clear springs and lakes, the majestic rivers and streams, the snow white and rearing cataracts, sweet waters, high snow covered peaks makes it a perfect archetype of the promised land of Allah”.(Tarif Naaz)

2.1. Socio-Cultural History of J&K

J&K is a multi-lingual, multi-religious and multi-racial state and each group's has its own distinctive and peculiar cultural ethos within the framework of unity. This unity contains heterogeneity and was not lost even when they were incorporate in one or other empires, namely Mouryan, Kushan, Mughal, Sikh or British. Today the state symbolizes the ethnic, linguistic, cultural and religious diversity of India.

The culture of the state is homogeneous mixture of Dogra culture (Jammu) that matches culture of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh (HP) and the language spoken is Dogra. Gujjars are the second largest community in Jammu which is also found in Kashmir region live semi-nomadic life.⁵ Bakarwals are also found in both parts of J&K is wholly nomadic with medium of interaction as Pahari language. Bakarwals who lead a hard life in the high-altitude meadows of the Himalayas and the Pir-Panjal are gradually settling down permanently in plain areas abandoning their traditional occupation due to political instability and conflict situation in the region resulting into community crises. Leaving their ancestral occupation of rearing cattle, a source of economy and the way of life, their family structure, institutions of marriage and kinship have also witnessed change which on one hand has put their culture under threat as a result of acculturation and integration but on

Distributers Azadpur, Anantnag and Khanyar Srinagar, pp. 20-25

5. Dr. Thakur Harish K (2000), *“Alienation and Integration in Jammu and Kashmir”*, Typesetting: Aalekh publisher building, M. I. Road Jaipur-302001 (India), printed at: Nice Printing Press New Delhi-110002, pp.7-8

the other hand, it has provided the various facilities like schools, health care measures etc and improved the quality of life.

In Ladakh the people are mixture of Mangolian and the Aryan race. The Ladakhis are cheerful, and not quarrelsome unless under narcotics like „*chang*“. Aryan who originally settled here were Buddhists from Kashmir and the Dards of Gilgit. The Mangolian stock is traced to Tibet. The combination of these two races thus has produced modern Ladakhis. They are Buddhists and followers of the Dalai Lama of Tibet. The Kargil town of this region is, however, Muslim majority area. Muslims here are mostly of Shia community. Kargil is separated from Kashmir by Zojila pass and from Leh by Fatula pass. People of Kargil are distinct sub cultural entity within Ladakh.⁶

Kashmir is very definite cultural and linguistic unit with a very long history behind it. In the past it has been a very great centre of the Buddhist and Sanskrit learning. The Kashmiri people, Hindu or Muslim probably more in common than Hindus and Muslims elsewhere in India. Their language is Kashmiri (*Kashur*), their dress, food and social customs or more or less alike. Kashmiri people used “*Phern*” and also “*Kangri*” in winter, is an earthen-pot woven into a basket. Burning charcoal is deposited in pot which is then used for the warming of hands, feet and particularly the stomach inside the Phern. Each family member has its own kangri.⁷ These cultures, customs and traditions came to Kashmir from many countries like Iran, Afghanistan, central Asia India and China. The region to the North-East of the valley is called Baltistan and is inhabited by the people of the Tibetan race Baltis. They are broad faced and taller than Ladakhis. Though the

6. Ibid, p.9

7. Saraf M. Yousf (First edition 2005), “*Kashmir Fight for freedom*”, printed by: A. Salam Khan at Feroz sons Ltd, 32, Empress Road Lahore, Vol-1, p. 47

prepondering majority of them profess Islam of the Shia sect, yet there are some professing the Buddhists faith?⁸

G.D.M Sufi describes qualities of Kashmiri peoples as, *“They are people of superior intellect, intelligent and gay; emotional, hospitable, fond of singing, good cooking; good businessmen and excellent craftsmen; not drunkards, kind to their wives and children.”*

Walter R. Lawrence also writes the qualities of Kashmiries, *“In intellect the Kashmiries perhaps the native of India. They are very quick in argument and they never abandon a case unless they are convinced that it is hopeless, and they always insist on knowing the grounds of a decision..... They are kind their wives and children, and one rarely hears of divorce scandals or immorality among the villagers.”*⁹

According to the 1931 census report, Kashmiri language was spoken by 15 lacs which means about 47% of the total population while Punjabi is the mother tongue of nearly 30% and Dogri is spoken by 15% only. Kashmiri is the mother tongue of both Pandits and Muslims of the Kashmir valley, parts of Muzafarabad, Doda, Bhadarwah, parts of Poonch and Reasi. While, Punjabi is the mother tongue of people in the district of Muzafarabad, Mirpur, Poonch, Reasi, Udhampur and Panjabi is also spoken in Hazara in Pakistan and Punjab in India.

According to the census report of 1911, the total population of the state was 31, 61, 324 out of which Muslims were 23, 99, 228 and the Hindus excluding Sikhs and Buddhists, 6, 91, 722. According to the census report of 1921, the total population of state was 33, 20, 518, the Muslims were 26, 08,565, Hindus 6, 92, 869 and the Sikhs 38,975. According to the census report of 1931, the total

8. Dr. Thakur. Harish K, Op. cit 5, p. 10

9. Dr. Malik. M Amin, Op. cit 4, p. 24

population of state was 36, 35,625. The Muslims numbered 28, 08, 436, the Hindus 7, 35,781 and the Sikhs were 50,279.

According to the census report of 1941, the Muslim population in Kashmir was 92% (1,589,488), in Jammu 61% (1, 208, 675), Hindus in Kashmir 7.8% (1, 39, 219), in Jammu 39% (772, 760), and the others especially Sikhs and Buddhists. In the whole state Muslims were 77% and Hindus 21%. In census report of 1961, the population of Hindus in Jammu 59% (9, 23, 516), Muslims 38% (5, 98, 492), Sikhs, Jains and others 3% only.

Lt. Robert Torpe says, *“The people of Kashmir however, possessed of many characteristics, both intellectual and moral which command our respect and admiration and amongst them, the religion of Mohammad (P.B.U.H), all though sullied by long contact with idolaters, is still kept up with a devotion and enthusiasm that would not have disgraced the best days of Islamism.”*¹⁰

J&K is the only Indian state with a Muslim majority population. According to the census report of 2011, Islam is practiced by about 68.3% of the state population; while 28.4% follow Hinduism and small minorities follow Sikhism 1.9%, Christianity 0.3%, Buddhism 0.9%. About 97% of the populations of Kashmir valley are Muslims. In Jammu, Hindus constitute 60% of the population, Muslims 36% and Sikhs, 4%. In Ladakh (comprises Buddhists-dominated Leh and Muslim-dominated Kargil), Muslims constitute about 50% of the population, the remaining being Buddhists (44%) and Hindus (6%).¹¹⁻¹²

Demographic Profile of the State of J&K

10. Saraf M. Yousf, Op. cit, 7, pp. 37-47

11. ["Population by religion community - 2011"](#), Census of India, 2011", The Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Archived from the original on 25 August 2015

12. Vikram Singh, M, Pre-historic India. Centrum Press (2011)

Table 2.1

S. No	Description	As per Census, 2011
1.	Total Population of the State	1,25,41,302
2.	Population size of Jammu Division	69,07,623 (55%)
3.	Population of Kashmir Valley	53,50,811 (43%)
4.	Population size of Ladakh Division	2,90,492 (2%)
5.	Population size (males)	66,40,662 (53%)
6.	Population size (female)	59,00,640 (47%)
7.	Population size (rural)	91,08,060 (73%)
8.	Population size (urban)	34,33,242 (27%)
9.	Population size (rural males)	47,74,477 (38%)
10.	Population size (rural females)	43,33,583 (35%)
11.	Population size (urban males)	18,66,185 (15%)
12.	Population size (urban females)	15,67,057 (12%)
13.	Population density (total persons per sq km)	124 (10%)
11.	Sex ratio (female per 1000 males)	889 (.08%)
12.	Sex ratio (rural)	908 (.08%)
13.	Sex ratio (urban)	840 (.07%)
14	Percentage of literacy	68.74%
15	GDP at constant (2004-2005) prices	17.10% (2012-2013)

Sources: <http://www.jkenvis.nic.in/administrative/demography.html>. http://www.jkenvis.nic.in/administrative_gtp.html.

The above table 2.1 shows the total population of the state is 1,25,41,302 which represents 1.4% of the total population of union. The male population of the

state is comprises 66,40,662 and 59,00,640 females with a sex ratio of 889 compared to the sex ratio of 940 at the country level.

2.2. Geographical History of J&K: An Overview

The state of J&K seems to be crown in Indian map. In length, the state is 640 Kms from North-South and 480 Kms from East-West. It is situated between 32.17 degree and, 36.58 degree, North latitude, and 73.26 degree and 83.30 degree, East longitude. The standard time is 5:30 hours ahead of Greenwich Time (GT) as in the rest of India and has a difference of half an hour (30 minutes) with the local time. Its boundaries extended to Russian Turkistan in North, Tibet in East, Punjab in South and Pakistan in West. At the time of independence of India in august 1947, the total area of the state of J&K was 2, 22, 236 Sq Kms. Out of this area Kashmir division had 10%, Jammu division 14.4% and the frontier district 75.6%. When in 1949, a cease fire line was drawn, 1/3rd (78,432 Kms) of the area came into the possession of Pakistan. In 1962, China occupied about 64, 000 Sq Kms in Ladakh known as Aksai chin. Pakistan further gained an area of 3, 999 Sq Kms leaving total area on the Indian side about 12, 850 Sq Kms.¹³

After partition (India and Pakistan) major geographical changes took place in the state. According to Indian census report of 1971 the area held by India, Kashmir valley comprises 15, 853 Sq Kms, Jammu province comprises 26, 395 Sq Kms and Ladakh comprises 95, 876 Sq Kms. The total area under the union of Indian side is 1, 38, 124 Sq Kms.¹⁴

According to the census report of 1941, the state has 8, 903 villages, 39 towns and 2 cities, the total number of villages in Jammu province was 4, 472 and in Kashmir province, including Muzafarabad 3, 476. In the frontier district, the

13. Dr. Raina A.N, Op. cit 2, pp. 2-3

14. Dr. Malik M. Amin, Op. cit 4, p. 6

total number of villages was 728. The total urban population was 3, 62,314, while the total rural population was 35, 03, 929. The average density of population per sq mile was 56 except in the frontier district where it was hardly 5 per sq mile. It is approximately 217 per sq mile in Kashmir valley and 161 per sq mile in Jammu division.¹⁵

Presently the state of J&K consists of three divisions such as, Jammu (the winter capital of the state), Kashmir (the summer capital of the state) and Ladakh. According to the census report of 2011, the state has 22 districts, 82 tehsils, 143 CD blocks, 4, 128 panchayats and 86 towns. The division of Kashmir is divided into 10 districts namely-Anantnag, Baramulla, Budgam, Kupwara, Bandipora, Ganderbal, Srinagar, Kulgam, Shopian and Pulwama. The division of Jammu also 10 districts namely-Jammu, Poonch, Ramban, Kathua, Doda, Reasi, Rajouri, Kishtiwari, Udhampur and Samba. The province of Ladakh consists of only two districts namely-Leh and Kargil.¹⁶ Leh is the largest district of J&K while Shopian is the smallest as per area.¹⁷

15. Saraf M. Yousf, Op. cit 7, p. 37

16.. <http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/censusinfodashboard/stock/profiles/en/INDOO1/Jammu%20&%20Kashmir.pdf>,
http://www.jkenvis.nic.in/administrative_demography.html and http://www.jkenvis.nic.in/administrative_profile_introduction.html

17. Report, “Socio-Economic profile of J&K 2008”, prepared by Directorate Economics & statistics J&K, p. 1

Profile of J&K



Fig. 2.1

Source: www.ecostat.jk.nic.in

Note: The territory in green is administered by Pakistan. The territory in orange is administered by India. The Northern areas are now officially known as Gilgit-Baltistan.

The state is connected to the rest of the country through just one highway (NH 1A), 400 Kms stretch (approx) maintained by Border Road Organization of

India. The railway network in J&K state is the highest altitude railway network in India. Presently the railway network in the state exist upto Qazigund to Udhampur is under construction. Intra Kashmir railway line from Baramullah to Qazigund is completed and has been laid open for railway traffic from Srinagar to Anantnag on October 11, 2008. In state of J&K there is also one international airport at Srinagar.¹⁸

2.3. Economic Resources of J&K

J&K is endowed with almost all kinds of resources; human, natural and material. The Kashmir valley experiences harsh winter and reasonable summer. The Ladakh region gets very little rain fall. The climate of Jammu region is hot and more or less similar to the state of Punjab. The population derives its livelihood from agriculture, horticulture, tourism and handicraft industry occupies an important place in the economy of the state and is also a source of employment for the people of J&K.

Agriculture: J&K is an agrarian state where agriculture is regarded as the important factor of the economy of the state. The economy of the state is largely agrarian with 74% of the population dependent on it. It also provides livelihood to thousands of other related agricultural activities like processing and distribution of the agricultural raw material and products. At constant (2004-05) prices, in 2012-13 (Advance estimates), the estimated percentage contribution of agriculture and allied, industry and service sectors are likely to be 20.56%, 24.55% and 54.89% respectively. In 2004-05, the corresponding shares were 28.06%, 28.22% and 43.72 % respectively. The state is a mono-cropped and rain fed economy with 40%

18. Ibid

in Jammu and 60% in Kashmir. Irrigation, an important source for the development of the agriculture in the state is fulfilled through the canals. Rice, wheat and the maize are the major crops of the state. However in Kashmir division, wheat, oil, seeds and the fodder has been introduced as the secondary crops.¹⁹

Unfortunately the experts said that due to random conversion of farm land, the agriculture production is declining day-by-day. Agricultural field in J&K is shrinking fast and has been reduced to 7 lac hectares against 10 lac hectares in 1995-96. While the state government in 2011 had decided to bring law to ban the conversion of farm land for commercial or non-farm use, the law is not yet to see the light of the date. In Kashmir alone more than two lac kanals of agriculture land of the net sown or cultivated area of 3.5 lac hectares have been converted for commercial and other purposes, revealed a report prepared by the agriculture department in 2011. The situation is no better in Jammu division also. The land which once used to be the source of high-yield crops today occupied by housing colonies, commercial complexes, banquet halls, farm houses and residential buildings.²⁰

During in the year 2012-13, the net area irrigated, as it increased from 319.26 thousand hectares in 2011-12 to 325.08 thousand hectares in the state. Around 90% of the area irrigated was under rice in 2012-13, 28% area under wheat and 9.37% under maize was also irrigated during the same year.²¹ In 2012, according to government report, the total area under paddy cultivation in Kashmir

19. <http://www.jandkplanning.com/> and <http://agmarknet.nic.in/Regulated Mkt31032011.pdf>
http://www.jkenvis.nic.in/agriculture_introduction.html

20. "Greater Kashmir", May 31, 2014

"Greater Kashmir", August 04, 2014

21. Report, "Economic Survey of J&K (2014-2015)", Prepared by: Directorates of Economics & Statistics of J&K, Vol-1, p. 8

was 1, 58, 000 hectare which has shrunk to all-time low of 1, 41, 000 hectare at present. *“In four years, Kashmir has lost double the agriculture land lost in three decades,”* the reports reveals, adding that total area under paddy cultivation has reduced by 3, 40, 000 kanals. While the official figures present this gloomy picture, experts predict that by the end of this century, Kashmir will face harsh food-deficit and its dependence on imports will increase by over 30% to current rate.²²

Horticulture: J&K is home to some world famous varieties of fresh and dry fruits, honey and saffron. This sector is the most vibrant sector of the economic development of the state. About 3.50 lac tons of fruits are produced annually, out of which more than 2.00 lac tones are exported to the foreign countries. Supply of machinery, equipment and technical advice to the orchardists by the state government free of charge has greatly helped fruit cultivation. The state has shown a massive export potential with fruits, vegetables, flowers, juices and pulp markets in all SAARC countries especially in the middle-east, China, Europe and Australia. The fruits that are produced and exported are apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, pomegranate, mulberry, strawberry, hazelnut, pecan, peaches, apricot, walnut and almonds.

Apples are the major product of J&K during the last five years production of apple has increased from 1151.7 thousand metric tonnes in fiscal year 2006 to 1373 thousand MT in the fiscal year 2010 and this figure has been reached to 1410 thousand MTs during 2011. The production of apples in the state is growing every year as a result the percentage share of J&K in the national production has also been increasing steadily, it has increased from, 63.5% in fiscal year 2006 to 77.2%

22. *“Greater Kashmir”*, March 3, 2016

in fiscal year 2010.²³ During the year 2012-13, the state of J&K exported 5476.08 MT dry fruits i.e. almond and walnut both in crust and core and earned foreign exchange of Rs. 204.75 crore recording impressive growth of around 44% over foreign exchange earnings of 2008-09.²⁴

Area under fruits in J&K state has increased from 3.25 lakh hectares in 2010-11 to 3.55 lac hectares in 2013-14. The production has increased from 17.13 lac MTs in 2009-10 to 21.17 lac MTs in 2013-14, recording an increase of 23.58%.²⁵

At present three main fruit and vegetable markets are operating with one each at Nowpora Sopore (Apple town), Parimpora-Srinagar and Narwal-Jammu. These markets are being developed into main centres for collection and sales of fruit and vegetable in bulk. Terminal market, Sopore covers the maximum horticulture producing areas of the state, spread over an increased area of 324 Kanals of land, is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs.33.98 crore, against which an amount of Rs. 16.55 crore has been spent as on November 30, 2013. The department has launched a campaign aimed at implementing the Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Rules (APMR) Act in every fruit and vegetable market area in consonance with the provisions of the Act. The Act stands enforced in the markets of Parimpora, Sopore, Narwal, Shopian, Kulgam, Charar-i-Sharief, Baramulla, Kupwara and Handwara.²⁶

23. Rather Naseer Ah et al (February 2013), “*An analytical study on production and export of fresh and dry fruits in Jammu and Kashmir*”, Vol-3, Iss-2

24. “*Economic Survey of J&K (2013-14)*”, Prepared by: Directorates of Economics & Statistics of J&K, p. 48

25. Ibid, p. 8

26. Ibid, p. 211

Live Stock: The livestock sector has emerged as one of the key components of growth in developing countries in the recent years. This sector is emerging as important growth influence to state economy. Estimated livestock population of the state, as per the latest available integrated sample survey (2011-12), was 160.407 lac comprising 31.569 lac cattle, 39.204 lac sheep, 7.889 lac buffalo, 18.136 lac goat, 58.311 lac fowl and 5.298 lac duck. The total estimated milk production for the state was 1614.57 thousand MTs. Average per capita accessibility of milk in our state was 370.10 gms per day which is higher than the national average of 356 gm per person per day in the year 2010-11. The total wool production estimated for the state was 75.295 lac Kgs. Total eggs availability per person was worked out to be 55 (number) per year for the state as a whole against 53 no. for 2010-11. Meat production registered a growth from 308.986 lac Kgs to 322.781 lac Kgs over the previous year resulting into 4.47% growth.²⁷

Also mushrooms, honey, floriculture which are organically grown commercial crops have shown a great potential for the development of economy of the state. Floriculture occupies 168 hectors of the cultivated area with the main flowers being lillium, tulips, carnations, marigold, gladiolus etc. The aquatic and forest vegetables along with naturally grown medicinal bushes, and herbs also adds to the market and economic viability.

Mushroom cultivation has been promoted as a significant agro-based cottage enterprise in Jammu region. After the popularity of white button mushrooms and paddy straw mushrooms, milky mushroom are also gaining popularity thereby facilitating round-the-year production and availability of the crop. Production of mushrooms reached 6100 qtls in Jammu region during 2012-

27. Ibid, p. 7

13. An assistance of Rs. 71.11 lacs has been provided to farmer's entrepreneurs for establishment of 98 new mushroom units and Rs. 68.75 lac for strengthening of 275 old mushroom units till date.²⁸

Handicrafts: Handicraft activities occupy an important position in the economic structure of J&K state. Being environment friendly, these activities are best suited to the state as they are more labour intensive and less capital intensive in nature, therefore having scope for employment generation at a large scale. The Kashmir handicraft products have earned worldwide fame for their attractive designs, functional utility and high quality craftsmanship. In absence of other manufacturing industries in the state, handicrafts remained a key economic activity from time immemorial. The artistic imagination and craftsmanship of the artisans reflected through a wide range of products, has delighted the connoisseurs world over for centuries. Handicrafts like wood carving, carpet, paper mache, gabba, and shawl making and embroidery on clothes is also the factor for economic development of state. J&K is major exporter of superior quality carpets, wooden art, embroiderical cloths and many other valuable crafts. According to J&K Handicrafts Corporation Limited (2013), there has been an increase of 38.50 percent turnover to the total exports of handicrafts products in financial years of 2011-2012 to 2012-2013 aggregate contribution of Rs. 17970 crores from 12975 crores to total State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP). There are about 3500 handicraft items produced in the country and the sector employs 60 lac artisans working independently or in small co-operatives or firms.²⁹

28. Ibid, p.199

29. Mohi-Ud-Din Towseef (2015), "Employment and Production of Handicrafts in Jammu and Kashmir: An Economic Analysis", Vol-2, Iss-1

Forests: The state of J&K is extremely rich in forests. Forests are the important source of economy of J&K. Spread over 20230 Sq km (20.23 lac hectares) accounting for 19.95% of the total geographical area of 101387 Sq km on this side of line of control. Out of (20230 Sq km) the total forest area, 12066 Sq km are in Jammu region, followed by Kashmir region with 8128 Sq km and Ladakh region with only 36 Sq km. Kashmir region has 40.17%, Jammu region has 59.64%, while Ladakh region has 0.17% area under forest cover. All India figures indicate a percentage of 24.47% geographical area under forests. Out of the total forest area of 20230 Sq km, the area under reserved forests is 2551 Sq km, protected forest is 17463 Sq km and the rest 36 Sq km is uncategorized.³⁰

In the golden words of famous Kashmiri saint, Sheikh Noor-Ud-Din Wali^{RA} (1377-1440 AD) has aptly stated,

“Ane poshe teli, yeli wane poshe”

English Translation: food will last as long as forests last

Tourism: Tourism is one of the biggest and fastest growing sectors in the global economy. Tourism is considered to be an economic backbone of the state of J&K because the industrial development is very limited due to hilly areas. Tourism helps in developing or transforming backward and rural areas in prosperous areas. J&K is a positive indicator for the contribution of tourism to the development of backward areas of the state. Tourism is regarded as multi-segmented industry in the state of J&K that provides different employment to the majority of the Kashmiri people directly or indirectly. Hotliers, house boat owners, transporters, travel agencies, guides, traders, porters, pony men and many others earn their livelihood from this industry. The natural beauty of J&K attracts the millions of

30. “Economic Survey of J&K (2013-14)”, Op. cit 24, pp. 241-42

tourists from all parts of the world. Tourist places of Ladakh divisions are Mulbek, Drass, Suru valley, Panikhar, Rangdum, Zaskar valley etc. Kashmir is one of the most beautiful regions of the state. Mughal kings were immensely impressed because of its beautiful valleys, snow-capped mountains, gardens, lakes, natural landscape etc. Shalimar bagh, Nishat bagh, Naseem bagh, Char chinar, Chasma shahi, Pari Mahal, these gardens were founded by Mughal kings. Other Mughal gardens in Kashmir include the Dara Shikoh garden at Bijbehara, the verinag, Achabal garden and Jhorakh bagh near the Mansbal Lake. Gulmarg, Phalgam, Sonamarag, Butepather, Gangabal, Yusmarg, Kokernag etc are also health resorts of Kashmir. The valley is also famous throughout the world for its beautiful natural lakes. Some of these lakes even contain floating gardens, beautiful lakes of the valley are, Dal lake, Mansbal lake, Anchar lake, Tarsar and Marsar, Wular lake etc. Fishing, hunting, hiking, and trekking are the attractive excursion for the visitor.

Kashmir is known as Switzerland of Asia, because of the same geography, climate, Alps, natural scenery and snow fall. The country of Switzerland is probably the most beautiful country in the world.

Sir Frances in his book „*Kashmir*“ says, “*The country with which one is most apt to compare it (Kashmir) is Switzerland. And Switzerland indeed has many charms and combination of lakes and mountains in which it excel Kashmir*”³¹

“Agar firdous bar – ru - e - zamin Ast”³²

hami ast o - hami ast o – hami ast o” (Mughal king Jahangeer)

Translation: If there is a paradise on earth it is this, it is this, it is this.

31. Dr Manzoor Anisa, Op. cit 3, p. 35

32. Saraf M. Yousf, Op. cit 6, p. 27

Saleem Jahangeer writes, *“Kashmir is a garden of eternal spring, a delightful flower-bed and a heart-expanding heritage for dervishes. Its pleasant meads and enchanting cascades are beyond all description. There are running streams and fountains beyond count. Wherever the eye reaches, there is verdure and running water, and red rose, the violet, and the narcissus grow of themselves, in the fields there are all kinds of flowers and all sorts of sweet-scented herbs” more than can be counted. In the soul-enchanted spring, the hills and meadows are filled with blossoms; the gates, the walls, the courts, the roofs are lighted up by the torches of the banquet-adorning tulips. What shall we say of these things or of the broad meadows and the fragrant clover?*³³

J&K is also the land of pilgrimages. Travel for religious purposes has been there from the most ancient times. Pilgrimage tourism in the state has registered considerable improvements during the last few years. All the major shrines and sacred spots are found scattered all along the major Himalayas. The joining together of holy cave called *‘Amarnath’* near Phalgam in Kashmir, Mata Vaishno-devi temple in Katra (Jammu), are important centres of Hindu pilgrim tourism. Ladakh has proved to be a very important tourist destination for foreigners because of the centuries old Buddhist monasteries, which are fully functional and active at present. For the Muslims, the sacred places to be visited are the shrines and mosques like, Baba Rishi, Makhdoom Sahab, Dastgir Sahab, Hazratbal Shrine, Charar-e-Sharief, Jamia Masjid, Pather Masjid, Shah-e-Hamdan Mosque etc.³⁴

33. Dr. Malik, M. Amin, Op. cit 4, pp. 20-25

34. Dr Manzoor Anisa, Op. cit. 3. p. 52

Tourist's arrivals from 2008-2014 in J&K

Table 2.2

Year	Kashmir	%	Jammu	%	Ladakh	%	Total
2008	1070175	11.21	6576000	10.76	72000	4.47	7718175
2009	974669	10.21	8235064	13.45	785573	48.77	9995306
2010	1194494	12.51	8749000	14.30	76055	4.73	10019549
2011	1314432	13.77	10115232	16.54	179204	11.12	11608868
2012	1929765	20.20	10394000	17	178750	11.10	12502515
2013	1525099	15.97	9287871	15.20	137650	8.55	10950620
2014	1540527	16.13	7803193	12.75	181301	11.26	9525021
Total	9549161	100	61160360	100	1610533	100	72320054

Source: Economic Survey of J&K (2013-14) and (2014-15)

Year-wise Percentage of Tourists Arrived in Kashmir Valley from 2008-2014

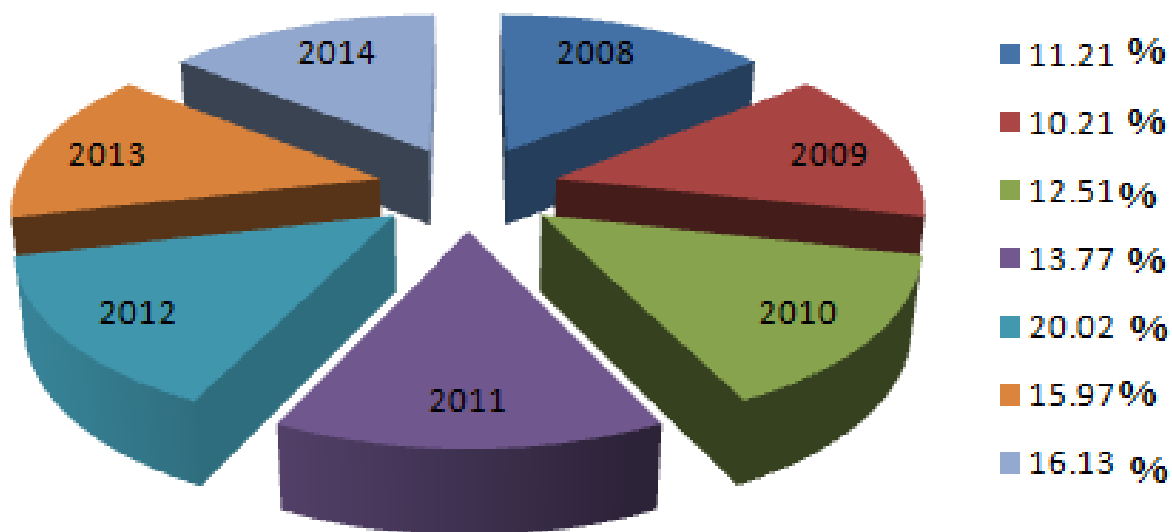
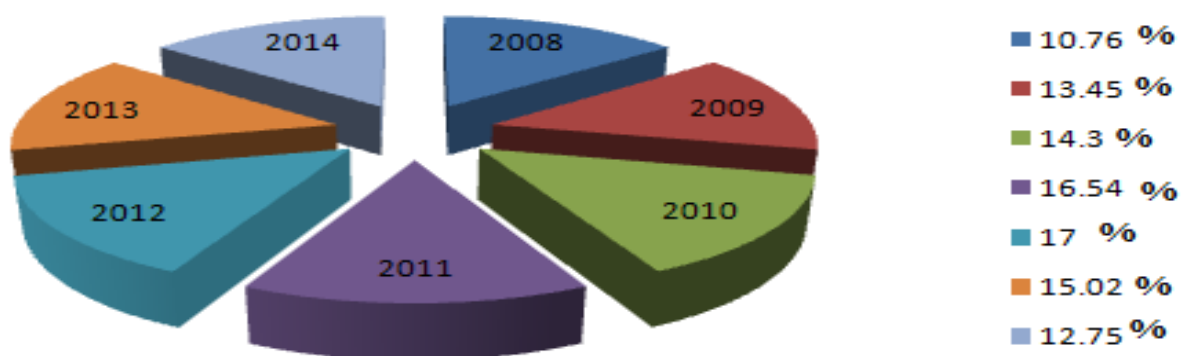


Fig 2.2

Year-wise Percentage of Tourists Arrived in Jammu Division from 2008-2014



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2.3

**Year-wise Percentage of Tourists Arrived in
Ladakh Division from 2008-2014**

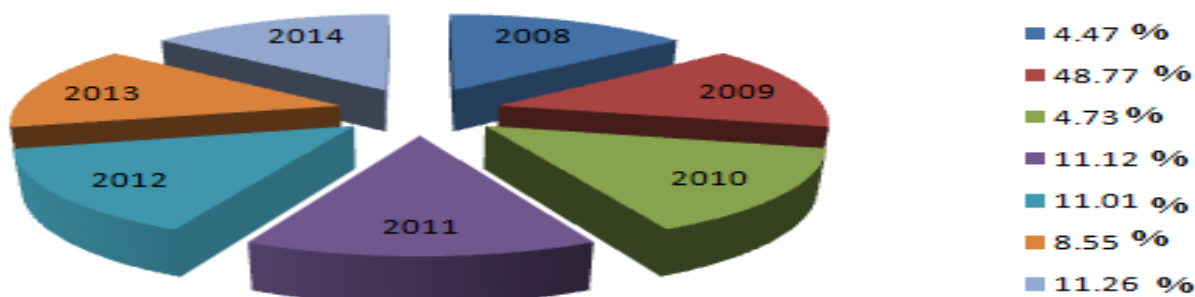


Fig 2.4

Table 2.2 shows that 7, 23, 20, 054 total tourists arrived in J&K during 2008-2014. Jammu division has the highest number of tourists 61160360 while Ladakh division has the lowest number of tourists 16, 10, 533 arrived in the state during last 6 years.

The state of J&K is also famous for its unique and pristine ecosystem where many rare animals and birds can be found like lion, snow leopard, the Burly Himalayan Black Bear, the Majestic Hangul, the Chiru or Tibetan antelope, the Bharal or Blue Sheep, Musk Deer, Ibex, monkeys etc and many varieties of rare birds, including the splendid Monal pheasant and Himalayan Dragoman etc.³⁵

➤ **Importance of Tourism in the State's Economy**

- ❖ Great potential for employment generation, even for people without specialized skills.
- ❖ Potential for geographical spread of employment opportunities
- ❖ Provides direct employment to various service providers (guides, ponywallas, travel agents; jobs in hotels/houseboats)
- ❖ Provides impetus to allied sectors like handicrafts, handlooms & transport

35. Dr Manzoor Anisa, Op. cit. 3. p. 53

- ❖ Income augmentation of people in vicinity of established resorts (Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Sonamarag) during peak tourist seasons.
- ❖ Capacity to provide jobs in the unorganized sector.
- ❖ Incentive to preserve cultural and heritage assets.³⁶

Electricity: Allah has been very generous with J&K in offering natural beauty and water resources the vital resources for turning around the finances of J&K. The water resources of J&K are just like oil reserves of Arab countries. The state of J&K has many rivers flowing through it among which some make natural falls and in some rivers dams are built to store water for the purpose of hydel-electricity, irrigation, pools etc. Electricity is an essential source of commercial energy which is vital for sustained economic growth. The increase in demand for power means the economy is growing and is leading to modernization, industrialization and improvement in basic amenities culminating into a better quality of life of the people.³⁷ The estimated hydro power potential of the state is 20,000 Megawatts (MW), of which about 16480 MW have been identified. Out of the identified potential only 2693.45 MW 16% (of identified potential) has been exploited so far. The energy generation in the state for the year 2013-14 (both thermal & hydel) is estimated to be 3767.54 MUs. Only 35.94 percent of the energy output was realized in the year 2012-13 which is one of the lowest in the country. The AT&C losses during 2012-13 were registered at 64.06%. The transmission and distribution losses were about 57.40 percent while as remaining loss was due to collection losses making it an aggregate of 64.06 percent. Per capita consumption in J&K state has shown steady growth and presently, it is

36. "Economic Survey of J&K (2014-2015)", Op. cit 21, p. 142

37. Ibid, p. 14

around 928 units against national average of around 900 units for the year 2012-13.³⁸

The Various Hydro-Electric Power Stations are discussed as under

- ❖ **Mohra Hydro-Electric power stations:** - Established in 1907, generating 4000 KWs. The only source of electricity in the valley in pre-independence days, and is located in Uri Baramulla. It was the second hydro-electric project in the sub-continent. It has been modified that has added 600 KW to the existing capacity.
- ❖ **The Sind valley Hydro-Electric power stations:** - It has been established in 1955 on the banks of Nullah Sind. It generates 13000 KWs. It is multi purposes as the water used for irrigation generation for electricity, flood control, navigation, fish culture and soil preservation.
- ❖ **Pahalgam Hydro-Electric power project:** - It has been established on the river Lidhar in which dam of 8 meters high creates a water fall to generate 200 KW.
- ❖ **Lower Jhelum Hydel-Power project:** - It is situated at Baramullah and generates 105 MW of electric power.³⁹

2.4. Political History of J&K

Hindu Period: The real history of Kashmir begins probably from five thousand years before Christ. It is said that Sri Ram Chandra, the conqueror of

38. *Economic Survey of J&K (2013-14)*, Op. cit 24, p. 6

39. Dr. Raina A.N, Op. cit 2, p. 12

Kashmir, was the first king who established a kingdom in Kashmir but there is no authentic proof. The most important source of ancient Kashmir history is Rajtarangini, the river of kings written by Pandit Kalhana in Sanskrit language. There is several translation of the Rajtarangini. The most detailed and authentic is by M.A Stein. For about six hundred and thirty three (633) years Dayakaran and his fifty five successors are said to have ruled in Kashmir the Rajtarangini opens with the name of the glorious king of Kashmir Gonanda 1 to the throne of Kashmir in about 3121 B.C. Kalhana also maintains that Gonanda became king of Kashmir in 2448 B.C. Gonanda was succeeded by his son Damodara 1. Thirty five (35) kings followed in this line. Ramdev was great brave king who defeated five hundred (500) kings in his own time. His kingdom was extended as far as the Bay of Bengal. According to various Ogyges or ogbuz, the Scythian also invaded Kashmir. He was repulsed by prince Jaqub of Jammu Ogyges was forced to leave the country because of empty handed. In 326 B.C the king of Kashmir sent his brother to announce submission to Alexender. Alexender had advanced to the Vitasta original name of Jhelum River and met the army of king Porus. Porus was defeated.

Ashoka ruled in Kashmir in about 250 B.C. and with him also Buddhism came in Kashmir. Some believe that Ashoka of Kashmir was different from Ashoka of Indian fame. But this view was not accepted by scholars. During his rule peace reigned supreme in the country. The capital of Ashoka's near about the present Pandrethen. This town was destroyed by fire about the end of 10th century A.D. After the death of Ashoka his empire was divided among the four sons and Jaluka in Kashmir. He was succeeded by his son Jaluka in about 220 B.C. He conquered Kanyakubja and his kingdom spread over Kanauj and Kandahar. He

was succeeded by his son Damodara II. He constructed long dam called Gudsetu. From about 150–100 B.C. Kashmir was under the subjection of Tartar chiefs. They were immediately followed by the Indo-Scythian kings. They subdued Kashmir when the Romans were conquering Britain and Buddhism was spreading in China. It is said that the valley for over two hundred years was ruled by Indo-Greek before the start of Kushans in the state.

After Kanishka's rule the weak rulers continued to govern the state. His empire extended on both sides of Hindukush, the Pamir's and Karakoram Range. Till the advent of Karkota dynasty, the only two notable rulers gave to Kashmir by Gonanda dynasty viz, Meghvahana (son of Gopaditya) and Pravansein. Meghvahana was pious and a strong ruler with Buddhist leanings. He was a kind ruler. He maintained peace and won will of his followers.⁴⁰ The next great king was Pravansein II in whose time people enjoyed great peace and prosperity; he was a great conqueror who extended the boundaries of the state in all directions. He has made his name immortal by founding the city of pravnrseinpura (Srinagar). He ruled in Kashmir until 580 A.D.⁴¹

Durlabhavardhana was the founder of Karkota dynasty in Kashmir. He ruled for about 36 years. The date of his accession is given by some historians as 597 A.D. and by others as 627 and 602 A.D. During his rule Huiyen Tsang, a Chinese pilgrim who visited India in 631-633 A.D. came to Kashmir via Haskapura (Hazara) in Baramulla. He founded a huge stone gate. He stayed in the

40. Lal Koul Gwasha (2009), *"Kashmir then and now (5000 B.C to 1972 A.D)"*. Printed at: Gulshan Book Residency road, Srinagar-190001 Kashmir (www.gulshanbooks.com), pp.13-20

41. Sodhi Singh S. Anoop (2011), *"Kashmir and the Sikhs an insight"*, Gulshan Book Residency road, Srinagar 190001 Kashmir (www.gulshanbooks.com), p. 5

valley for nearly for two years and made remarkable enquiries about the state and its people. He says that the people were handsome and well instructed. Durlabhavardhana appears to have extended his kingdom by conquering Taxile, Sinhapura and Uresa. He was succeeded by his son Pratapaditya (Durlabhaba). He was ruled about 50 years in the valley. He was a most meritorious king and Kalhana tells us many stories of his justice and solicitude for the welfare of his people. He was succeeded by his son Chandrapida and he ruled 9 years. He was a just king who built many shrines but his death was brought about by witchcraft. He was followed by his brother Tarapida, who ruled over Kashmir for four years only. He was very cruel, succeeded by his brother Lalitaditya Mukhtapide 699 or 700-736 A.D. He was a great king of Karkota dynasty. He conquered the Punjab, Kanauj, Tibet, Badakshan and Peking and returned to Kashmir. After his death, it is mostly the weak rulers except his grandson Jayatida, who ruled the valley. Both Jayatida and Lalitaditya were great patron of learning and art. Jayatida's reign began in 746 A.D. and ended in 795 and after his rule, Karkota dynasty is a sad story of decline.

The Karkota dynasty was ended in about 855-856 A.D. and new Utpala dynasty came into force. The most important ruler of this dynasty was Maharaja Avanti-varman (855-883 A.D). He built temple at Avantipura, the place named him since his time. Avanti-varman was succeeded by his son Shankar varman (883-902 A.D). The last ruler of this dynasty was Yasakara (939-948 A.D) a Brahmin was finally chosen for the crown.

In 950 A.D Kshemagupta ascended the throne of Kashmir and married with princess Didda a daughter of the ruler of Lohara (poonch) named simharaja and granddaughter of Bhima Shahi king of Kabul. Queen Didda ruled from (980/981-1003 A.D). After the end of Utpala dynasty, Lohara dynasty ruled in

Kashmir till the end of Hindu rule in Kashmir 1339 A.D. Queen Didda was died in 1003 A.D. and was succeeded by her nephew, Sangramaraja (1003-1028 A.D), was the founder of the Lohara dynasty in Kashmir. Next came Ananta Dev (1029-1039 or 1028-1063 A.D). He was a weak administrator, but he had a wise counselor in his queen. Kalsha Dev ruled in Kashmir (1039-1063 A.D). There arose a conflict between Ananta and Kalsha in 1076 A.D. Ananta was enraged and committed suicide in 1081 A.D. Kalsha died at Mattand in 1089 A.D. Harsha Dev reign lasted from 1089-1101 A.D (he was not the emperor Harsha who ruled in India from 606-647 A.D).⁴²

Muslim Period: From 1295-1324 A.D the throne of Kashmir was occupied by Raja Simha Dev, in his time came to Kashmir Shahmir from Swat, Renchen from Tibet and Lankar Chak from Dardistan. They took service under the king and were granted Jagirs. At that time Dulucha's invasion in Kashmir, Simha Dev fled from Kashmir to Kishtiwari and Ramchand returned to Kashmir and declared himself king, but was soon killed treacherously by Renchen and Shahmir and Shahmir who had intrigued against him when he was sleeping in his room. It was the last stage of Hindu rule in Kashmir. Renchen Shah married with his daughter Kota Rani. It is said that Renchen was a Buddhist and some says that Renchen have no religion. When he ascended the throne he converted his religion to Islam with the help of Allah through Bulbul Shah Lanker and he assumed the title Sadar-Ud -Din. He was the first Muslim ruler of Kashmir (1325-1327 A.D). After his death Udyan Dev (brother of Simha Dev) returned and ascended the throne in 1327 A.D. He married with widow queen Kota Rani and reigned for a period of about fifteen years. After Kota Rani's death Shahmir seized the throne and declared

42. Lal Koul Gwasha, Op. cit 40, pp. 15-19

himself the king of Kashmir under the title of Sultan Shams-Ud-Din. Shahmir was succeeded by his eldest son, Sultan Jamsheed (1347-1348 A.D). His younger brother Ali Shah rebelled against him and defeated him near about Avantipura. He was ascended the throne under the title of Sultan Ala-Ud-Din Ali Sher (1348-1360 A.D). He repaired many buildings and founded Ala-Ud-Dinpora. His last days were marked by a great famine. The Shah-Miri dynasty has given us only two famous rulers, Sultan Shahab-Ud-Din and Sultan Zain-Ul-Abidin. Sultan Shahab-Ud-Din was Lalitaditya of medieval Kashmir (1360-1378 A.D). He unsolidate internal administration and subjugated almost all the neighboring chiefs. During conquests abroad his forces gave a challenge to Farooz Shah Tagaleq. A treaty was signed and Shahab-Ud-Din was recognized king of the whole territory from Sirhind to Kashmir. Shahab-Ud-Din's brother Qutab-Ud-Din (1378-1394 A.D). He was also a great patron of art and learning.⁴³ During his reign the famous Sufi Muslim came to Kashmir (Syeed Ali Hamdani). His eldest son Sultan Sikandar ascended the throne also known as „*Sikandar Butt Shikan*“. It is said that the Islamic rule spread over Kashmir and he destroyed many temples (Avantipur, Mattand and others) by his Minister Suyya Butt, converted to Islam „*Saif-Ud-Din*“. Many Hindus followed him and converted to Islam. The king laid the foundation of a biggest mosque Jamia Masjid in Srinagar. After his 25 years rule Zain-Ul-Abidin ascended the throne (1420-1470 A.D.) nearly for a half a century. He was a kindhearted ruler with noble thought and secular principles. The Kashmiri peoples called him „*Balshah*“ means great king. He made number of irrigation canals, bridges and many places like, Zaina Gir, Zaina Kadal, Zaina Koot and many other places. During his rule many artists and poets came to Kashmir from Central Asia.

43. Lal Koul Gwasha, Op. cit 40, pp 20-37

In 1970 A.D he died and his death was ringing the fall of Shah-Miri dynasty. His death was mourned by the people for a long time.⁴⁴

*Sultan Zain-Ul-Abidin khima dar khulde-barin
Be nur shud taj o nagin be nur shud arose Sama
Az bahri tarikash'ayan be sar shulah ander jahan
„Ado karam“ilm o'alam jah o hasham sulh o safa.*

Translation: Sultan Zain-Ul-Abidin went to dwell in heaven --

The crown and the seal became lustreless, the earth and the sky became gloomy, from that date evidently headless became in the world: Justice and generosity; learning and power; glory and pomp; peace and tolerance.

Chak Dynasty: After the death of Sultan Zain-Ul-Abidin, the weak rulers of Shah Miri dynasty who ruled in Kashmir and new dynasty (Chaks) came into existence in 1554 A.D. The Chaks were unknown people. They came from the country of the Dards and resembled Marathas during the reign of Raja Simha Dev, there lived a certain lanker Chak who secured a job in the king's service. The first ruler of Chak dynasty was Ghazi Khan (1554-1563 A.D). The Chaks were Shias. They converted number of Hindus to Shia religion. About seven rulers of Chak dynasty ruled upon the throne of Kashmir. Yousf Shah Chak was one of them. He founded Gulmarg and also married with a famous woman of Kashmiri poetess Habakhatun. Hassan Shah Chak gave his daughter in marriage to Saleem (Jahangeer) a Mughal king. Akbar sent a huge army against the Chaks under the command of Mirza Kazim (the first invasion came under Bhagwandas). He came

44. Sodhi Singh S. Anoop, Op. cit 41, pp 10-13

through Rajouri and defeated the Chaks in 1586 A.D and the then Akbar came to Kashmir and declared himself the king of Kashmir.

The seven rulers of Chak dynasty are as under

- ❖ Ghazi Shah Chak ruled from 1554 to 1563 A.D.
- ❖ Hassan Shah Chak ruled from 1563 to 1570 A.D.
- ❖ Ali Shah Chak ruled from 1570 to 1579 A.D.
- ❖ Yousf Shah Chak ruled from 1579 to 1580 A.D.
- ❖ Syeed Mubarak Khan ruled 1580 (ruled only six months and two days)
- ❖ Lohar Shah Chak ruled from 1580 to 1581 A.D.
- ❖ Yousf Shah Chak second time (with the help of Akbar) ruled from 1581 to 1585 A.D.
- ❖ Yakub Shah Chak ruled from 1585 to 1586 A.D.

Mughal Dynasty: The Mughal rule spread over Kashmir in 1585 A.D, under the king Akbar was a great king of Mughal Empire (1556-1605 A.D). The Mughals ruled over Kashmir from 1585-1752 A.D. During this period the people of Kashmir enjoyed peace and orderly government. Akbar built the Hari Parbat Fort and the city of Nagar-Nagar and built a huge wall the runs round Hari Parbat. The great king brought his finance and revenue collector named Raj Todar Mal with him to Kashmir. Akbar was succeeded by his son, Jahangeer (1605-1627 A.D).⁴⁵The valley of Kashmir is famous for its beauty and has been rightly described as ***“Heaven on the earth”*** this is the name given to Kashmir, by emperor Jahangeer. The king and his queen (Noor Jahan) were fond of nature and being fascinated with the beauty of Kashmir during his reign. They found many tourist

45. Lal Koul Gwasha, Op. cit 40, pp. 41-47

places in Kashmir among them, Nishat Bagh, Shalimar Bagh and other gardens built in Kashmir. During his reign a huge fire was spread in the valley, many houses and mosques were destroyed. Jamia Masjid was reconstructed by Jahangeer. After the death of Jahangeer his son Shah Jahan ascended the throne of Kashmir in the year 1627 A.D. He also built many gardens and mosques in Kashmir. During his reign Srinagar city and crops were destroyed by heavy floods. Aurangzeb also visited Kashmir along with his daughter, Roshan Ara in the year 1605 A.D, and ascended the throne of Kashmir. He also built many mosques not only in Kashmir but also in whole of India. He appointed at least 14 governors among them Saif Khan. He constructed a bridge on the river Jehlum (Safa Kadal). Aurangzeb was died in the year 1707 A.D. After him Bahadur Shah sat on the throne of Kashmir. After Aurangzeb the throne of Kashmir was under many rulers, they were very weak rulers. The Mughal rule came to an end in the year 1752 A.D.

Afghan Dynasty: After the fall of Mughal Empire in Kashmir, the Afghan forces invaded Srinagar city (1753-1819 A.D) came from Afghanistan. Ahmad Shah Abdali was the founder of this Empire. They established a harshly rule over the passive Kashmiries. During the reign of Afghans Jazia tax was revived on Hindus. Many people fled from Kashmir and more were killed by Afghans. Many Brahmans were converted to Islam by force. About 28 Governors were administered in this line upon the throne of Kashmir during 67 years. During Afghan period the Governors were not faithful to their masters.⁴⁶ The poet says;⁴⁷

Khwaast haq kin zamin-i-minarang

Chun dilai nai shawad ba Afghn rang

⁴⁶. Sodhi Singh S. Anoop, Op. cit 41, pp. 20-26

⁴⁷. Lal Koul Gwasha, Op. cit 38, p. 55

***Kard bar wai mussalat Afghan ra
Bagha Jamsheed dad dewan ra.***

Translation: God willed that this paradise like land should
become miserable like the heart of (Hukka) pipe
with Afghan (or gurgling noise)
caused Afghans to overrun it
gave away the garden of Jamsheed to demon.

Sikh Dynasty: In 1819, the battle was fought between the forces of Ranjit Singh and Pathans. Pathans were defeated in this battle and the state became a part of Ranjit Singh's Empire (1819-1846 A.D). Sikh's were coming from their homeland (Punjab), entered Kashmir to oust the Afghan tyrants from Kashmir.

Lawrence write, *"to all classes in Kashmir to see the downfall of the evil rule of Pathan, and to none was the relief greater than to the peasants who had been cruelly fleeced by the rapacious sardars of Kabul. I do not mean to suggest that the Sikh rule was benign or good, but it was at any rate better that of the Phattans"*.

After conquering Kashmir, Maharaja Ranjit Singh appointed Moti Ram as the Governor of the state. The forces of Maharaja setup their camps at Srinagar. Moti Ram tried to help the people by listening to their grievances and rendering support. Most of his time was spent in bringing peace and setting up law and order in Kashmir. After him S. Hari Singh was appointed as Governor of state by Ranjit Singh and Moti Ram returned to Punjab. S. Hari Singh Nalwa issued the currency (coins) after his name wherein on one side was engraved „*Si Akal Ji Sahey*“ and on the other side „*Hari Singh Nalwa*“. He also constructed Gurdwaras at historical

places. He was killed in the year 1837 A.D in battlefield. After a year Moti Ram was reappointed as Governor of the state. Birbal Dhar was appointed as revenue collector. Ranjit Singh's death was signal for the Sikhs Empire which become uncontrollable and entire Punjab into confusion and chaos. In the year 1846, the British started war against the Sikhs, a fierce battle was fought and Sikh's were defeated by Dogra forces under Wazir Lakpat in the battlefield, Sikh rule came to an end in 1846 A.D.⁴⁸

During the period of Sikhs, many Mosques and shrines were closed. The Jamia Masjid was also closed a biggest mosque of Srinagar closed for 23 years and was reopened in 1841 A.D by Gh Mohi-Ud-Din (governor of Sikhs). The beautiful mosque built by Noor Jahan was converted into a state grain-store. Muslims were also prohibited to say Azan (the call to prayer). Cow slaughter was declared a crime punishable with death.

Dogra Dynasty: After the defeat of Sikhs in battlefield, Teja Singh fled from the field. The, then Dogra came into power and Kashmir came under the rule of Dogras. Sir Henry Lawrence on behalf of Lord Harding made an agreement "*Treaty of Amritsar*" also known as "*Sale deed of Kashmir*" with Raja Gulab Singh on 16 Mar, 1846 A.D through which British Empire sold Kashmir to Gulab Singh for Rs 75 lakhs. The Dogra ruler, Maharaja Gulab Singh was also suppose to annually present a horse, twelve perfect shawl goats of approved breed (six male and six female) and three pairs of Kashmiri shawls to the British government. This

48. Sodhi Singh S. Anoop, Op. cit 41, pp. 40-43

way Gulab Singh became the ruler of J&K. He laid the foundation of the modern state of J&K.⁴⁹

Urdu Poet says:

Loot le Ensan ki kemat Pachther laakh mai

Bik gaie Kashmir ki Janat pachather laakh mai

Marad ka sarmaya mehnat pachather laakh mai

Awaratun ka jawahar usmat pachathar laakh mai

Mulk-u-milati quem, malu-jan pachather laakh mai

Ha pachather laakh mai, haan, haan pachather laakh mai

Translation: Looted was human destiny just for rupees seventy five lakhs

Sold was paradise of Kashmir just for seventy five lakhs

The sweat of brow of a man just for rupees seventy five lakhs

The chastity of women just for rupees seventy five lakhs

The state and the nation along with its life and property just for rupees seventy five lakhs

Yes, for just seventy five lakhs! Yes, for just seventy five lakhs.

Article 1

The British government transfer and makes over for ever in independent possession to Maharaja Gulab Singh and the heirs male of his body all the hilly or mountainous country with its dependencies situated to the eastward of the river Indus and westward of the river Ravi including Chamba and excluding Lahul, being part of the territories ceded to the British government by the Lahore state according to the provision of Article IV of the Treaty of Lahore, dated 9th March, 1846.⁵⁰

49. Bhat Hilal Ahmad and Gandhi Dr. Sanjoo, Op. cit 1

50. Dr. Malik, M. Amin, Op. cit 4, pp. 30-34

In 1931, there was even a revolt and general unrest amongst the majority Muslim population. After Gulab Singh's death, his kingdom passed on to his successors and was ultimately ruled by Maharajah Hari Singh. The state was ruled by the Dogra Maharajas until 1947, when internal political and armed resistance and war between the new postcolonial nation-states of India and Pakistan ended monarchical rule. These rulers were known to be dictatorial and harsh.

The rulers of Dogra dynasty⁵¹

- ❖ Maharaja Gulab Singh ruled from 1846-1857
- ❖ Maharaja Ranbir Singh ruled from 1856-1885
- ❖ Maharaja Pratap Singh ruled from 1885-1925
- ❖ Maharaja Hari Singh ruled from 1925-1949

51. Kalis Naseer Ahmad and Dar Shaheen (March 2013), "Showkat Geo-Political Significance of Kashmir: An overview of Indo-Pak Relations", Vol-9, Is-2, ISSN-2279-0837, pp. 115-123